

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY, AT
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Bren-
nan's Hotel.

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Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.

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THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisements of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills, which are a medicine of great value to the afflicted, discovered by O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Aldort, Germany, which has been used with unparalleled success throughout Germany. This medicine consists of two kinds, viz: the German Aperient, and the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each put up in small packs, and should both be used to effect a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do well to make a trial of this invaluable medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using.

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and all stomach complaints; pain in the side, liver complaints, loss of appetite, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, general debility, nervous irritability, sick headache, female diseases, spasmodic affections, rheumatism, asthma, consumption, &c. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give tone to the stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the blood and disordered stomach. This mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical physicians, which experience has taught them to be the only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases, in which they know them to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be understood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely by purifying the blood—this they will not do, but they certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily proofs ascertaining that those medicines, taken as recommended by the directions which accompany them, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, lungs, and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal office for the sale of this medicine, is at No. 19 North Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. O. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills. These pills remove all those distressing diseases which Females are liable to be afflicted with. They remove those morbid secretions which when retained, soon induce a number of diseases and often render females unhappy and miserable all their lives. Those pills used according to directions, immediately create a new and healthy action throughout the whole system by purifying the blood, and giving strength to the stomach and bowels, at the same time relieving the pain in the side, back and loins, giving appetite and invigorating the system again to its proper functions and restoring tranquil repose.

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HEUMATISM, entirely cured by the use of Dr. O. P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills. These pills remove all those distressing diseases of which he had to use his crutches for eighteen months, his symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, especially in his hip, shoulders, and ankles, pain increasing always towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Harlich's pills of which he sent to the agent in West Chester and procured some; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for eighteen months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wished these lines published that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures of a healthy life.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

A CUTE BRONCHITIS, A FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.—This disease is very much like a common catarrh, it generally commences like an ordinary cold, with Lassitude, Chillness, slight cough and oppression and tightness about the breast. In many instances the disease seems at first of no very serious character. As the disease continues the oppression in the breast increases, the countenance becomes expressive of anxiety, the respiration becomes more and more labored, sometimes a wheezing or rattling sound, as if the air was forced through a narrow aperture clogged with viscid fluid. To neglect this disease if may be of serious consequence, but by a timely application to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, with a strict attention to the directions, all these unpleasant effects will be removed. Be careful, as it is sold no place except at No. 19 North Eighth st., or at the respective agents.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

R ANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky., on the Tate's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to, had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons and flat hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased by Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.

B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-11

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LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1840.

NO. 10.—VOL. 55.

THE TRIAL BY FIRE.

BY R. D. H.

All the world remembers, no doubt, the burning of the distillery belonging to Mr. B—, at Dublin. On that occasion an adventure happened to me which never had, and I hope never will have a parallel. I reside in Dublin, where I am physician. The evening of the fire, I had gone to the neighborhood of Harrod's Cross to superintend the bathing of one of my patients, whose case, was to me, an object of peculiar interest. As I was returning about 11 o'clock at night, the glare of light reflected by the clouds in the north west, attracted my notice, and I immediately directed my steps that way. The distillery was a long structure supported at one end by an old building forming two wings, and at the other by a similar but perfectly new edifice, in fact not yet finished.

On my arrival, the large yard presented an exceedingly animated spectacle, as may be readily conceived. Three engines poured torrents of water over the roofs and into the windows from which the flames were bursting. It was like a battle of the elements. The whole yard swam in water, which reflected the gushing flames, rendered dazzling by the motion of the men who stood in it to the deep. The engineers were mounted on their machines, giving orders to those around and above them, bawling through their trumpets to those stationed on the roofs, who sometimes disappeared altogether amid the volume of smoke which swept grandly upward, and then reappearing they seemed like bronzed statues, relieved by a black ground of glowing flame. I was not long inactive amid such excitement, and in a few minutes found myself drenched with water and perspiration. I placed the ball in contact with the copper sides of the boiler; the mercury raised with such rapidity that I feared the tube would burst. Then I remained some time in a state of stupor. My courage abandoned me, I confess it, when the thought crossed me of the torments for which I was reserved when the copper attained a red heat, which I had reason to fear would be the case. The thermometer was at 45 degrees Reaumur; but I knew the experience of Fordyce and Banks had proved, that the living fibre can, for a limited time, withstand a heat of twice that power without decomposing. A ray of hope reanimateth me, when I thought of the many examples my own studies had furnished me. I recalled the instance of the young girl of Loreto, who entered an oven at a heat 142 degrees. According to Sonnerat, there are fish which live in water at 65 degrees, in the springs of the Manillas. I endeavored to recollect the names of the plants, of which the same author speaks, in the Island of Lycos, the roots of which are imbedded in water of the temperature of 79 degrees.

At length I tried to convince myself that the copper was heated from the fire above, which would soon diminish, and, as I hoped, the boiler would then end. But, alas! the continued rising of the mercury dissipated that feeble hope. I then sat about calculating at what temperature the metal must arrive before the air around me should become heated to 120 degrees, whi h, I thought, I might support without death. But my head became confused, so that I could not follow up my enquiries. These efforts, however, served to preserve my presence of mind. I could even take notes, and made the following memorandum, a kind of scientific will written in view of an evident death. The following I threw out of the boiler, attached to a brick.

"I am Dr. M—, of — street. Whoever finds this paper, let him come to the boiler, in the new building, where I am burning to death. Bring a ladder with you."

"Half past twelve! Quick! Haste!" (This and two others I had thrown out in the same manner.)

"My will is the left hand drawer of my book-case. I wish George — to save my papers. Those which relate to the affair of S—, I wish burnt up. My wet clothes produce around me a cloud of steam. Thermometer at 52 degrees.

"26 minutes before one. The air is suffocating. I am wet with perspiration. I will write as long as I can."

"15 m. before one. Therm. 55 deg."

"19 m. before one. Therm. 60."

"10 m. before one. Therm. 66 degrees. My clothes are now dry as tinder—they are stiff to the touch."

"5 m. past one. Therm. 77 deg. I have taken off my two coats, which I hold above my head, the outer gives to the inner air an agitation which makes it heat un-supportable."

"8 m. past one. Therm. 81 deg. My watch burns—I have taken it out of my frock. My pencil becomes very hot; and yet my body is still cool.—The theory of —, on the radiation of heat, must be false."

"13 m. past one. Therm. 90 degrees. 16 m. past one. Therm. 92 deg. I have taken off every thing except my boots. I am not able to sustain a contact with any thing whatever. The air I exhale from my lungs appears cooler than that I inhale."

"My watch is stopped, from the expansion of the metal. Therm. 99 deg."

"The flames above me are almost expended—Light begins to fail me. The edges of the boiler are becoming red hot. Oh, my God! Water would boil where I am now writing. Were it not for the rubbish, the clothes would burn under my feet. I have taken off my boots: the iron on the heels would scorch the cloth of my coat."

"101 degrees. I am going to be roasted alive.—My last thoughts are for my wife and poor children. O, God! have pity on me and on them. Give them the strength which fails in me. An ox would roast here."

"110 degrees. My hands are covered with blisters. Parts of the boiler are red hot. The perspiration running off me, is drying up my inside. Great God! how long is this to last! I shall soon be all withered up. Heaven grant I may die before I touch the burning metal. O my dear ***"

"111 degrees. I can no longer hold thermometer—it has fallen and is broken. Whoever finds this memorandum, is requested to carry it to Mr. —, — street. I resign my affairs—his decree—the heat increas—the smell of the burn-

ing metal will suffocate me. The heat increases still. My bowels seem—oh, horrid thirst—My breath—going—I am covered—bliss. Good God, what have I done? Pity me—pity me for the love of Christ. I die—I pardon my enemies—forgive me, heaven!"

Feeling myself about to sink, I hastened to wrap my pocket book in my handkerchief with a handful of small stones and rubbish; and I collected all my strength for the purpose of throwing it out of my fiery prison. The rapid motion of my arm through the air had the same effect as if I had plunged it into boiling water. Now, for the first time, my senses seemed to fail me, and a faintness came over me, which made me hope I was going to die without falling against the red hot copper. But these symptoms disappeared, and left me a prey to all the intensity of agony. My face, neck and shoulders, were covered with blisters. I felt that decomposition by fire had commenced in my legs. The fluids of my body seemed absorbed and exhaled by cutaneous and pulmonary respiration. I believe firmly, that it was this want of fluid that prevented my skin from being converted into a mass of blisters. The word *torture* is too weak to express what I suffered. In this horrible state of agony, my eyes fell upon the veins of my arms, which were swelled by the want of circulation. The flames died away and left me in darkness—that dreadful darkness which rendered visible the dreadful brightness of the burning copper, which, on the side of the outlet, approached to white heat * * * A dreadful thought came over my mind—a thought inspired by the devil, and distilled in the fires of hell. The fresh wind of the night brought again over the boiler the dying flames. A momentary light showed me the half-burned clothes upon which I had been standing.—I seized my pantaloons—I found some pieces of money, the heat of which had burned the muslin. But it was not money I wanted—it was my knife. I found it, and half opened it. The blade burned my fingers. I cast it from me crying, "My God deliver us from temptation!"

My prayer was granted. I heard voices above me—some one approached—they came to my assistance. I was saved! Six weeks afterwards I began to be able to leave my bed.

CONTRAST OF THE MILITARY CHARACTER AND SERVICES OF GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, AND COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

In selecting men to fill the offices of State, it is important that all which can be known of their character and talents, should be spread before the public. For places of the highest trust, the surest test of fitness is found in the ability and fidelity with which they have discharged the duties of subordinate stations. This has been the index by which the public mind has been hitherto guided in the selection to the highest elective office in the world—that of the presidency of these United States. Out of a population of sixteen millions, only one person can fill that place; and, as it is no reproach not to be chosen, so it is not disrespectful to any person who is named as a candidate, to compare his public life with that of any other citizen, though in the comparison, his glory may suffer an eclipse.

The candidate selected for the next presidency by the party calling themselves Whigs, is General William Henry Harrison. The first inquiry which rises in the mind, on hearing his name mentioned, is what are the developments of character which his public life has furnished, that should entitle him to this preference? Without reference to the present Chief Magistrate, whose acts in the office which he fills are his best credentials for future confidence, we will compare the new candidate for the first, with the present incumbent of the second place; and inquire which of the two has the highest claims to public trust, the federal candidate for the Presidency, or the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency?

These two citizens have become prominent, both from their military and civil career. In their military character we shall first notice them.

Gen. Harrison, who is now nearly three score and ten years old, passed the morning of his life in military service; and during a period that was continually opening field after field, from which a man of his experience and opportunities, had his valor and skill been equal to the occasion, would have plucked the richest laurels; and adorning his own brow with never-fading honours, he would have won for his country a tribute of glory from all the nations of the world. But this was reserved for nobler minds, whose superior chivalry more than counterbalanced the long experience of Harrison.

In the Indian wars, which long prevailed on our western frontier, and which were successfully terminated by the victories achieved under the gallant Gen. Wayne, Harrison bore a commission; but of his chivalry or skill, the pages of history bear no record. He wanted not for family connections to bring him into notice; and could he have established a personal character to sustain the distinction, he might have been presented to the public under the most favorable auspices. But we search in vain for a solitary instance of military greatness in his whole career.

The first action in which he is known, is that of Tippecanoe. As governor of the territory, and superintendent of Indian concerns within its bounds, he was commander of the military force there employed. It was a time of peace; but to bring about an adjustment of some difficulties which had arisen with the Indians, he thought to intimidate them by exhibiting his prowess, and marched into their country a large military force, under the protection of which he intended to conduct the negotiation. This was the brilliant achievement of the hero of North Bend—the military chieftain—selected by his party to preside over the destinies of our country. He is held forth as in derision of their opponents, who once elected a real military chieftain, and to win by delusion the suffrages of those who gave honest elect to successful military enterprise.

But how shall the delusion be confirmed? Accident has furnished one case, which is set in bold relief for this purport. It is the battle of the Thames—which like a distant flash of lightning shone brilliantly upon the path of him who only heard the thunder's sound, but came not within the electric shock, and left around him a halo of glory, which he had as little agency in creating, as in directing the elements of nature. With an overwhelming force in the rear of a retreating foe, stimulated by the martial spirit of Shelby and two thousand congenial souls, he passed over into Canada. For several days, with more than double number, he pursued the enemy. But Col. Johnson, with his regiment of mounted volunteers, led to the van; and they could not be restrained from pressing so closely upon the rear of the enemy, as

to keep up a continual skirmishing. Finally, the place of attack was proposed. Harrison gave the order; which was but a permission for Johnson to fight and conquer the foe. Harrison then retired to his position "in the rear," and came not within the reach of a cannon ball of the enemy, till Johnson and his regiment had achieved the victory. This was Harrison's part in the battle of the Thames; and with this his military career terminated. His sole merit was that of permitting Johnson to conquer the foe.

Such has been the military life of Harrison, who devoted the prime of his days to the profession of arms, and whose chief glory consists in his martial achievements. He drew the report of the battle of the Thames in a way to reflect the glory upon himself; and while his blushing honors were yet fresh upon him, he wisely resigned his commission. His pretext for so doing, was, that his country did not sufficiently appreciate his merits; but whatever may have been his real motive, it was certainly the happiest measure which he could have taken and the only one which could have preserved upon his brow one laurel.

Let us now turn our attention to Col. Richard M. Johnson. His military career was short and splendid. He never held a commission in the regular army; nor was the profession of arms any part of his vocation. In military science, he was his own preceptor; and he never would have drawn the sword, but for the exigency of war, under circumstances which demanded the devotion of every heart, and the energy of every arm. He was a member of Congress; and in June, 1812, he voted for the declaration of war against Great Britain, as the only alternative to secure the honor and preserve the independence of his country. After the adjournment of Congress in July, he returned to his home in Kentucky. The northwestern frontier was at that time threatened with the danger of invasion from the British and Indians. Col. Johnson proposed to a number of his constituents, to arm themselves with all possible despatch; and for the greater celerity of movement to furnish themselves with horses, and hasten to the seat of war, that they might contribute their personal services to the protection of the country. Within a few days, three hundred chivalrous citizens were in arms for the enterprise, and Col. Johnson among them, a private volunteer, in the ranks. He bore no commission, nor did he seek an office among them. Military glory was not the object of his pursuit. In this expedition he had no ambition but that of defending his country. They organized themselves into three companies; and at their solicitations, he accepted the command with the rank of Major. Early in August they were on their march for the seat of war; but before their arrival, they received the tidings of the surrender of Gen. Hull, with the army under his command. After guarding the provisions necessary for the subsistence of those who escaped the surrender, and protecting the scattered inhabitants from Indian massacres, they returned to Kentucky. In this short campaign, which lasted but sixty days, he learned the true method of maneuvering mounted musketeers and riflemen, and the efficiency with which they might be brought to act upon an enemy.

This was his first appearance in military life. The whole recess of Congress was less than four months, and he was at the seat of government at the opening of the ensuing session; so the time allotted to the military service must have been very limited.

During the session which followed, he proposed to the Secretary of War the plan of the ensuing campaign, which was adopted by the department, with the exception, that Johnson had proposed a winter campaign, but the executive preferred the summer. He might then have received a command in the regular army; but he declined, believing he could serve his country more efficiently in Congress; at the same time, he pledged himself to do all he could in any humbler station than that of commander, to give energy to the arms of his country; and authorized the President to command him in any way in which he might deem his service beneficial. At the close of the session which was the beginning of March, 1813, he received authority from the war department, to raise a regiment of mounted militia volunteers, to act in concert with the northwestern army, and to place themselves under the command of Gen'l. Harrison, who had succeeded Gen. Hull. With this authority, he hastened to Kentucky, and offered himself to be the companion in arms of those who would volunteer their service, and to act in any capacity which they should desire. A regiment of a thousand men was soon in arms, and they appointed Johnson their commander, and his elder brother, James Johnson, their Lieut. Colonel. Hearing at this time of the defeat of Col. Dudley, near Ft. Meigs, he solicited and obtained from the Governor of Kentucky, an order to rendezvous his regiment, and march to the relief of that frontier. In ten days from the date of that order, the whole regiment was in arms, every man well mounted and equipped, and on their march to meet the foe. In their progress towards Detroit, an express was received from Gen. Clay, commanding at Ft. Meigs, stating that a large body of the enemy was advancing upon him, and he expected the Fort to be surrounded before succor could arrive. Had Johnson acted the part which Harrison had done in the case of Croghan, another dreadful massacre might have been added to the number of those which our country was called to deplore. But instead of this, he immediately set out with his regiment to their relief. The distance was fifty miles—and by forced marches, they gained it in one day. As he approached the Fort, not doubting that the enemy had arrived and stationed themselves opposite the post, Col. Johnson addressed his men, telling them that the only ground on which they could encamp that night was probably in possession of the enemy, and in superior numbers to their own; and they must now come to the determination of breaking through with an inferior number; that no thought of retreat must be indulged; and that if there was no individual among them who was not fully resolved on victory or death, he must immediately quit the regiment. "The tide of war (said he) must now be turned upon the enemy; and Kentucky must no more mourn the fate of her sons, but in the arms of victory." The regiment unanimously responded the sentiment. They arrived at the spot, and found that the enemy had not reached it. Nor did they deem it prudent to advance, after the arrival of Johnson with his regiment; but relinquished their intention, and left the post in quiet possession of the Americans. How different this, from the conduct of Harrison with Croghan. The cases were similar; but which of the two best sustained the military character of his country, let the world decide.

Having effected his object at Fort Meigs, he pursued his march towards Detroit. Harrison had crossed over into Canada at Portage, with the main body of the army; while Johnson with his regiment pursued his march on the American side, to guard the country against savage depredations. During this march, he was continually liable to have been attacked by Indians in greater numbers; and with greater caution than Harrison had observed at Tippecanoe, he would probably have been attacked by surprise, and suffered great loss, if not total defeat. But he so managed and fortified his camp every night, that it was impossible for him to be surprised. In this order he reached Detroit, when he received orders from Harrison to cross over into Canada, and lead the pursuit against Proctor, the retreating foe. It was on the first of October that he crossed; and on the third he came up to the rear of the enemy. He pressed so closely upon the enemy, as to keep up a constant skirmishing till the fifth, when they were compelled to make a stand. He ascertained their position. Gen. Proctor, with about eight hundred British regulars, was stationed with his left upon the river Thames, and his right upon a deep swamp parallel to the river, and nearly a hundred yards from it. At the right of this swamp, which was but narrow were about fifteen hundred Indians, with Tecumseh at their head. Colonel Johnson at once conceived the practicability of simultaneous and successful charge upon both the regulars and the Indians. Gen. Harrison gave the order, when he retired to the rear, where the main army was. Johnson divided his regiment, and with one half, led by his brother, the Lt. Colonel, charged the regulars, and made them all prisoners except those who fell in the charge, with the loss of but one man of the charging party. At the same time, Colonel Johnson with the other battalion of five hundred men, led the charge against fifteen hundred Indians; and with a dreadful slaughter, put them all to flight. It was in this charge that Col. Johnson came into personal combat with Tecumseh. Col. Johnson, already covered with wounds, was armed with a pistol and a sword; his antagonist was armed with a rifle and tomahawk. Johnson was the assailant. He saw that Tecumseh was himself a bantam, a rallying point for the Indians, and the main obstacle to immediate victory. He therefore fearlessly advanced upon him, and received from Tecumseh's rifle, the worst wound which he suffered. He continued to advance till within so short a distance that Tecumseh, when, at that instant, he leveled his pistol, and laid the Indian chieftain dead at his feet. The Indians struck with consternation, raised their yell of dismay, and immediately began their retreat. Johnson was so disabled with many wounds, that he was unable to pursue; and he is, to this day crippled in one hand, and injured in one leg, from their effect.

This victory closed the war in that region, and with it the military career of Col. Johnson. He did not sufficiently recover of his wounds to return to the service before the close of the war. Such is the outline of that brief part of Col. Johnson's life which was devoted to arms. With half the opportunities which offered themselves to Harrison, and less than half the experience, he would probably have been one of the most celebrated captains of his day. Let the two be compared, and the world will be astonished at the thought, that Harrison should be thought worthy of the first place in the nation, to the exclusion of Johnson from the second.

We shall now notice them in their civil, or political character, and see which has the strongest claims to confidence.

The first that is known of Harrison in civil life, is that of his being a delegate from the northwestern territory before Ohio was a State. He was then distinguished for nothing but his blind devotion to the federal doctrines of that day. The lawless strides of federal power, the unconstitutional anti-republican principles of the alien and sedition laws, received his unqualified approbation and support; but of any great measure proposed by him, we are entirely ignorant. He was afterwards appointed Governor of the Indian territory, but was too unpopular to receive the election to that office by the people when it became a State. After the war, he was a representative in Congress, and subsequently a senator from Ohio, in neither of which places was he ever distinguished for legislative talents. We hear of no luminous report emanating from him, no prominent part which he ever acted.

On the other hand, look at the political life of Johnson, which exhibits one regular, consistent, republican career of usefulness. For thirty successive years he was a member of one or the other houses of Congress, and always at the head of some important committee. To him the country is much indebted for the provisions made for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who perished in the war; and also of the surviving soldiers of the revolutionary war. On his reports were the laws predicated which make these provisions. The effort to abolish imprisonment for debt was first made by him; and his report on that subject is among the most luminous State papers on record. It is owing to his efforts that this relic of barbarism has been brought to notice, and already eventuated in the abolition of the practice in several of the States. When from every part of the country petitions were pouring in upon Congress to interpose its authority in favor of the religious institution of the Sabbath, indicating a great want of light on the true principles of religious rights, and scarcely any had the boldness to avow them; he drew the celebrated report on Sunday mails; a report which more perfectly defines the limit of civil power; and draws with more accuracy the line which separates between the legitimate authority of the legislature, and the sole authority of the Creator, than any other State paper in the archives of this or any nation on earth.

Such is the brief outline of Col. Johnson's political career. It is without a blot, or a blank. In no single instance has he departed from the principles of genuine republicanism. As he began his course, so he has continued; and whatever may be his future lot, we have a sure warranty in the whole of his past history, that his principles will descend with him to the tomb. He is profoundly wise, without ostentation. He pursues his object without wavering till he gains it. He claims no reward for his services, and is never dissatisfied with whatever his fellow citizens allot. He has never sought office, but distinction has always followed him. The second office in the Union has been given him, not because he aspired to it, but because he merited it.

What establishes a claim to confidence? A long life of faithful, successful efforts in public service; and such are the undisputed claims of Col. Johnson. His mutilated body, covered with scars of

honor, are the standing credentials of self-devotion. In his body, his clothes, and his horse, no less than twenty-five balls were shot; and in that one battle, he captured the whole British regular force, (except their commander, who escaped by the fleetness of his steed) slew the great Tecumseh, defeated and put to flight fifteen hundred savages, terminated the war in that section, and put an end to the Indian massacres which had so dreadfully raged in all the northwestern frontier. And of neglect he never complained. In Congress, he originated many of the most important measures; and his reports have shed a light upon the immovable principles of human rights, which is to benefit the world in future ages. Were he a candidate for the first, instead of the second office in the republic, we cannot believe it possible that one intelligent citizen, holding the democratic doctrines on which our government is founded, and acquainted with the past history of both, would give to Harrison a vote in opposition to Johnson. He is a candidate only for the second; and it remains to be seen whether his fellow citizens will forego the future services of one so richly endowed with principle, and so highly entitled to confidence, merely because his ambition is not aspiring, to gratify the wishes of those whose claims to confidence cannot compare with his.

"Kentucky may indeed be proud of such orators as Clay, Combs and Crittenden."—*Eastern paper.*

The fame of our two Senators, Clay and Crittenden, has for years been heralded through the United States; but a Philadelphia audience has assigned to the latter, an inferior rank to General Combs, one of the Kentucky delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, which placed the imbecile Harrison in nomination for the Presidency, over Kentucky's favorite son; and who has been, since the nomination, travelling through the Union, endeavoring, by his towering eloquence, to screen himself and co-laborers, from the disgrace which must attach to them, for this act, so war with the feelings of the Southern and Western portions of our country.

As far as we can learn, the speech of General Combs, delivered at New Orleans, has capped the climax of all his efforts to laud Gen. Harrison, and screen the Harrisburg Convention from the obloquy which was attached to that body by many, who thought Mr. Clay was justly entitled to the nomination.

We have been requested by some of our Whig friends to insert Gen. Combs' address; but as the New Orleans Bee, in which it is said to have appeared, has ceased to exchange with us, since it has been transferred to Whig hands, we are unable to comply, literally, with the request; but as the Great Western, a Democratic paper, published in New Orleans, contains a very graphic account of the speech from a correspondent, we, with pleasure comply, so far as we are able, by copying that communication—which will be found below:

From the Great Western.
WHIG ELOQUENCE.

MR. EDITOR: Having seen for some days past a call for a Whig meeting on Thursday evening, and a notice that one Gen. Leslie Combs, from Kentucky, would make an address upon the occasion, for the purpose of defending the character of the Commander of the Northwestern Army, during that period of the late war which proved so disastrous to the American arms,—I attended at the St. Charles Exchange, not influenced by any particular political bias, but with a hope of learning the true cause why such a dark gloom spread over our country, how so many defeats and why so many misfortunes thickened around and settled upon our little army while under the command of William Henry Harrison.

Shortly after my arrival, a small man—rather good looking—who it would seem made pretension to fashion, apparently about forty years of age, was introduced upon the rostrum, who immediately commenced an exordium, in a dry, harsh voice, accompanied with many stiff and uncouth gestures, uttering disjointed, ungrammatical sentences. He said, "Sir, I am no public speaking man to public assemblies." He continued, and informed the audience that he was born poor, and had always followed the occupation of old father Adam, and finished his exordium by giving his auditory to understand that he was a man that had rose to great eminence in the world—that he had rendered his country great services, and that his great patriotism was only equalled by his transcendental abilities—that he had nominated W. H. Harrison to the Harrisburg Convention—that he had since seen Mr. Clay, who was not depressed because he was not the nominee of that convention, "but that he held his head the higher, snuffed the air more loftily, and striked, striked, striked away with his battle axe, &c."

The General then marched directly to the subject for the consideration of the evening. He said all the occurrences of the late war were fresh in his memory, "for all the events of the period that tried men's souls were written in his brain with a pen of steel without a split in it." He then gave those present to understand that his own exploits were so intimately connected with the late war, that it was impossible for him to narrate the story of the times without giving them the history of his own life. He then related how he became a soldier; how by his intrepidity he acquired the confidence of his commander; how he rose to be a captain of spies—the commander of four white men and an *Ingin*—and then, after he had arisen to a still higher command, how he was relieved from a hazardous position by the bravery of other troops, &c. He spoke of the hardships he had endured, in attempting to bear despatches from his General—of a snow storm which he was in for nine days, and three days without food—that he travelled eighty miles, and that "he was the first vehicle of intelligence which passed from one army to the other for a great length of time." He then spoke of the many battles he had been near—that upon one particular occasion Gen. Harrison rose and dressed in his blue hunting shirt, and was ready to take command of his army at day-light. He spoke of the redness and richness of the blood of 500 poor Kentuckians, who were in one engagement left slaughtered by the savages upon the field of battle—(Great applause)—how Gen. Harrison's command harnessed themselves to sledges to draw their baggage over the snow, upon another occasion—and how, when he was acting as captain of

spies, he was troubled with contending emotion. He was anxious to ascertain the situation of Fort Meigs—he did not know what to do. If he went forward he knew he should lose the top of his head, while his patriotism spurred him from behind. Well what said the General, do you suppose I did? Why, I went forward, as you may suppose, until I saw an *Ingin*. The *Ingin* began to make a noise and load his gun. The *Ingin* spy yelled out, "Potowatowatis! G—d d—n!" and the captain of the spies, the four white men and the *Ingin*, all retreated. They then went back.

The General spoke of the youth of Kentucky, whom W. H. Harrison had led on to glory—that he now had several of them in his eye—that he knew one slim, tall, gawky youth, who figured in the war. That youth was known in old Kentucky by the appellation of Dick Chin, but he had learned since he came to this city that he was known by the name of Richard H. Chin, Esq. here. He knew another tall *chuckle-headed* youth, with white hair, of the same name; he was now a distinguished member in Congress from Louisiana. The General then said he had the documents at hand by which he would prove Harrison the greatest military man of any age—upon which he stuck his hand into his breeches pocket, and pulled out some *scraps* which apparently had been cut out of some old newspapers, and proceeded to read them to prove his assertion; and then quoted some passages of poetry to corroborate and strengthen the documentary evidence already offered. The first piece recited we could not hear distinctly; the last was—

"Breathe there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

Huzza! said the General, then, for Harrison—Hurrah! I would, said he, hurrah for General Jackson, or for any man who had rendered service to his country; for, said he, I hold that Gen. Jackson's military fame belongs to my country, and is a part of my legacy. I would hurrah for Van Buren if he had done any thing—but for William Henry Harrison I say, Hurrah!—Hurrah, I say. Now, all together—now, Hurrah!—and about forty persons *huzzed*. Now, again, said the General—and about the same number *huzzed* the second time. Now, again, said the General—but not one *huzzed* but himself. And now, said he, Huzza for Old Hickory! and three or four persons *huzzed* Huzza for Old Hickory. And now, said he, Huzza for Martin Van Buren—but not one made any noise. But you will hiss him—and about forty persons commenced hissing, and continued for some seconds. While this scene was being acted, we happened to overhear a person in the crowd make this remark—he said "he had heard much said of Mr. Clay's breed of cattle, his live stock, &c.; but, said he, I did not think any stock farm in Kentucky could produce so great an ass. We did not understand his meaning, but took a good look at him, and we think that he belonged to the Democratic Republican party; and not to the Democratic Whig party—but was a spy in camp.

The General said William Henry Harrison defended in the late war, a thousand miles of frontier, "and not a woman withered, nor was there an orphan made." We presume there were but few *petticoats* in that region except his own, and if there were no "orphans made" we guess there were some young lugs moulded. The General then repeated the old slang, and said Van Buren was in the New York Convention, and through his instrumentality a clause was adopted giving to *free negroes* the right of suffrage, and afterwards, as a member of the legislature, voted to instruct the Senators in Congress from that State to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slaveholding State. He spoke of Van Buren's having been sent to England, and his conduct there, &c. &c. The General spoke of the Florida war, and said that Gen. Macomb made a treaty with a single *Ingin*—[Great applause.]

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KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, : : : : MARCH 5, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Fayette County, is requested at the Court House, Lexington, on Monday next the ninth of March instant, (being court day) at 3 o'clock, P. M. on important business. A general attendance is desired.

The reader's attention is invited to the contrast of the military character and services of Gen. Harrison and Col. Johnson, we copy from the Western Globe.

SUB-TREASURY.—We are gratified in being able to state that the Pension Agent in this city, on yesterday paid all the gallant old soldiers of the Revolution, the amount of their several pensions in gold and silver.

Congress has passed the bill making appropriations for paying the Pensions. The Independent Treasury bill which passed the Senate, had not been taken up in the other house at our last dates. The discussion of the question on the assumption of the state debts by the general government was still going on in the Senate, in which house, petitions were pouring in for a bankrupt law; and Mr. Webster had submitted a plan for said law.

The first state election after the nomination of General Harrison, will take place in New Hampshire on Monday next. We shall look to this election with some interest, inasmuch as the whole of the New-England states are claimed for the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

Mr. Clay, accompanied by Mr. Wise, arrived at Rutherford, Va., on the 21st February, whence he had gone, by invitation, as it was understood, in eating dinners, and making dinner speeches, to aid his successful rival for the nomination of the presidency of the United States. This mode of electioneering, has been too long tried, for much success to be anticipated from it.

Our cotemporaries announce the burning of the Hemp-house of Col. Oliver Anderson of Jessamine county, on Saturday night last, with a quantity of hemp, manufactured and in the raw state. Estimated loss \$12,000.

Also the loss of a similar establishment belonging to Messrs. Young and Milton, about four miles from this city, on Sunday night. Estimated loss, from \$20,000 to \$30,000. They are both attributed to incendiaryism. From the best information we can obtain, both losses, however severe, are overrated, unless those gentlemen, being put out of business, should form a part of them.

MR. GRAVES AND MR. KENDALL.—Mr. Graves of Kentucky, charged, in a speech in Congress, that the Postmaster General retained in his department Mr. Robinson, one of the Editors of the Kentucky Yeoman, at a high salary, whilst he was engaged in discharging his editorial duties in Frankfort. Mr. Robinson, in the last Yeoman, gave an explanation of the matter, which, we presume, was satisfactory to all who read it.

On the 30th January, however, Mr. Graves addressed a note to the Postmaster General, the purport of which will be fully understood by reading Mr. Kendall's reply, which follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1841.

Hon. W. J. Graves, II. R. Present:
Sir: I received this morning your letter of yesterday, alluding to certain remarks affecting my official conduct, made by you in the House on the preceding day.

In that letter you say: "I propose to write out and publish my remarks; but, before I do, I have thought it but just to you to afford you an opportunity to answer whether all or any portion of my information be correct, so that if injustice has been done you, I may set the matter right in my written remarks."

You then inform me that you had reference to the case of E. W. Robinson, Esq., supposed to be a clerk in the Post Office Department, who, it is said, is about to commence the publication of a newspaper at Frankfort, Kentucky, and you put to me several specific interrogatories touching those matters, to which you request my reply with as little delay as my engagements will allow.

Now, sir, although I do not question the right of a member of Congress to become the retailer, on the floor of the House, of the false and malignant gossip which taints the atmosphere of this city, I do deny his right to call on the party so slandered to aid him in escaping the responsibility of reducing such slanders to libels in a written speech, I very much regret that this idea of doing justice to me did not occur to you before you made your attack in the House. You admit it to be "just" that I shall have an opportunity to make the truth known before your speech be written. Was it less "just" that such an opportunity should be afforded me before it was spoken? If, before holding me up as a delinquent in duty by remarks publicly uttered, to be noted by reporters, and scattered by letter writers over the whole Union, on no better authority than the second hand "information of a very respectable gentleman," you had done me

the justice to inquire into their truth, I could have had no objection to putting you in possession of all the facts of the case within my knowledge. As it is, I deem that justice to myself will be best promoted by declining to aid in making up for the public a speech different from that you uttered on the floor of the House.

Respectfully,
AMOS KENDALL.

It does seem that the sympathies of many of our Whig editors are altogether with the enemies of the country. The bloody Indian murders of helpless women and children, appear to excite no feeling of horror towards that people; but so soon as measures are adopted, likely to subdue them, the Whig press opens upon the cruelty of dislodging them from their lurking places, by the use of keen scented dogs to trail them. For ourselves, we have no such sympathies. Read the following:

The Tallahassee papers of the 1st inst. state that the Indians continue their depredations. A party of Indians attacked a government wagon laden with supplies for the army, which the men were obliged to abandon.

The same party attacked the house of Mr. Rowlett, 20 miles above Apalachicola, fired at and missed Mr. R., killed a negro child, and carried off a sister of Mr. R. as prisoner.

The Indians are said to be moving towards the western part of the territory, and great fears are felt for the settlers.

The St. Augustine News of the 7th inst. had the following paragraph in reference to the bloodhounds. It is evident from what is said, that the whole purpose is to use the dogs to guide the troops, not to bite the Indians.

The Bloodhounds lately received from Cuba, have been subjected to many experiments, the results of which have been very satisfactory. They follow a trail twenty-four hours with rapidity and accuracy. Some of them are to be employed by the troops now scouring the country between the mouths of the Wacassassa and Suwanee rivers, Mi-

canopy, &c.

OPINION OF JESUS.

By M. M. Noah, a Jew.

Jesus of Nazareth, considered as a man and not in a spiritual sense, was a reformer. He appeared at a time when the Jewish nation were encompassed by troubles—divided among themselves, their country in the power of the Romans, and their energies almost broken down by grief and vexation. Calamity and internal dissensions, made them suspicious and distrustful—their tempers soured and their strict sense of justice blunted by accumulated misfortune.

In this position Jesus found them and preached reformation; he denounced men in high places; he pointed out what he conceived to be violations and evasions of the laws; he mingled temporal and spiritual affairs spoke as the vicegerent of the highest power, and by miracles, prophecies, moral doctrines, great self-denials and meekness, drew around him followers or disciples of character, firmness and ability, who created great alarm among the Priests, and they determined to get rid of him. He was not tried or condemned strictly under the Mosiac laws. His arrest was in the night, and consequently illegal, and the trial and condemnation were not in strict conformity to the laws.

We look upon these events in these free and enlightened times with the eye of philosophy and a predominating love of truth—No one can read the trial of Jesus of Nazareth, without coming to the conclusion that he was sacrificed not by the Jews, but by Pontius Pilate the Roman Governor, who alone, had the power of condemning to death. He was accused by the people, and some of the Jewish people; but the proofs of this accusation Pilate himself pronounced untenable and void; and even after Jesus had refused to defend himself he could have dismissed the case had he not been taunted with the declaration that he was no friend of Caesar if he allowed Jesus to escape. The love of office the curse of men, even to this day, overcome his love of justice and he, cowardly and treacherously, handed him over himself to execution. Caiaphas, the High Priest, said it was expedient that one man should die for the people and the truth is, that the death of Jesus occurring at the time it did, preserved the nation to this day. Persecution unites—while toleration weakens. United by the common ties of misfortune they are more numerous and potent, at the most glorious days of the reign of Solomon. Equally important and beneficial was the death of Jesus to the civilized world—it gave that world a liberal and enlightened religion—obscure and misunderstood in its progress, but, since the Reformation coming on bright and intellectual. The Jews never should have suffered for the agency they had in the death of Jesus of Nazareth. If he was the son of God, then the Jews were mere instruments in the hands of a higher power to bring about the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence. If he was a man with all man's sins and frailties, who would not have died ten thousand deaths to bring about the great moral reform which has resulted to the world from that sacrifice?

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1839.

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED.

(CONTINUED.)

253 An act declaratory of the law of 1831, in relation to tipping houses, &c. Attorneys for the Commonwealth are to receive the same fees for prosecuting keepers of tipping houses without license, persons standing covering horses and jacks, without license, and pedlars or transient persons selling cloaks without license, that are allowed by the aforesaid act, to county Attorneys and others, prosecuting said offenders;

254 An act for the benefit of Sarah Jane Dorman. Changes her name to Sarah Jane Rader;

255 An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Madison, Henry and Lewis counties. Relates to settlement with the auditor;

256 An act to provide for paying the expenses of keeping prisoners previous to, and pending their examination before justices of the peace.—Such claims must be proved before the circuit courts and certified, and the money is to be paid out of the public treasury;

257 An act for the benefit of John Blankenship. Releases the State's lien on a tract of land; 258 An act for the benefit of the Fire Company in the town of Augusta;

259 An act to establish election precincts in the counties of Kenton and Campbell. The voters in Kenton to vote where they now do, and at the seat of justice when located; and the act establishes a precinct at Newport;

260 An act for the benefit of Nancy Turner. A divorce;

261 An act for the benefit of Philip Board, of Hancock county. Relates to his appointment us constable;

262 An act authorizing Mary Jackson to bind out her infant children;

263 An act to amend an act to establish the town of Landing, in Boone county;

264 An act for the relief of Thomas P. Hart.

Ceases him from bonds for the return of arms;

265 An act for the benefit of James W. Irwin and others. Releases them from a bond for return of arms;

266 An act to amend an act entitled, an act to amend the act further to regulate the Wilderness Turnpike road, approved January 27, 1838. This act appoints commissioners, prescribes their duties, and repeals all laws which exempt persons from paying toll, except persons who reside within five miles of the gate, travelling on horseback, and wagons and carts loaded with salt; and repeals the laws exempting the citizens of Laurel and Rockcastle from paying toll at the Knox gate, and citizens of Knox and Harlan from paying toll at the Rockcastle gate, &c.

267 An act to establish the town of Burtonsburg, in Daviess county, and to increase the powers of the trustees of the town of Monticello;

268 An act to increase the number of judicial days allowed the circuit court of Hardin county, and for other purposes. Increases them to 18 days, when there are five Mondays in the months in which the court sits, and changes the time of meeting of the Meade circuit court to the 3d Monday in August;

269 An act to legalize the acts of the trustees of Hodgenville, and for other purposes. Legalizes them and changes the place of voting from Lewis Brown's to some other house in Hodgenville.

270 An act for the benefit of Wallace Estill and wife. Petition to be filed in the Bourbon Circuit Court.

271 An act to incorporate the Franklin Institute of Bacon College.

272 An act for the relief of Benjamin F. Major.

Releases him from a bond for return of arms

At a meeting of the "LEXINGTON ARTILLERY" Company, on Tuesday the 3rd of March, 1840, Capt. Wm. R. Bradford in the Chair, Sgt. J. Beard, Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That Capt. Bradford, Lieut. Dudley, Ensign Taft, Sgt. Young and C. Kendall be a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Company in relation to the flattering reception and treatment they received from the Military and citizens of Louisville, on their recent visit to that city.

The Committee, after having withdrawn for a few minutes, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the hospitality shown us by the "Louisville Legion" and all citizens of Louisville during our recent visit to that City, can never be erased from our memories.

Resolved, That the editors of the several papers of this city, be requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

On motion, the Company adjourned.

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At the meeting of the "LEXINGTON ARTILLERY" Company, on Tuesday the 3rd of March, 1840, Capt. Wm. R. Bradford in the Chair, Sgt. J. Beard, Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That Capt. Bradford, Lieut. Dudley, Ensign Taft, Sgt. Young and C. Kendall be a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Company in relation to the flattering reception and treatment they received from the Military and citizens of Louisville, on their recent visit to that city.

The Committee, after having withdrawn for a few minutes, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the hospitality shown us by the "Louisville Legion" and all citizens of Louisville during our recent visit to that City, can never be erased from our memories.

Resolved, That the editors of the several papers of this city, be requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

On motion, the Company adjourned.

W. M. R. BRADFORD, Chmn.

JOS. BEARD, Sec'y.

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Resolved, That the hospitality shown us by the "Louisville Legion" and all citizens of Louisville during our recent visit to that City, can never be erased from our memories.

Resolved,

Morison's Pills,
Or the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the
British College of Health.
COPY of a letter from JAMES MORISON, the Hy-
genist, to Mr. J. C. French, Baltimore.
London, British College of Health,
April, 1838.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date March 13th, and in answer thereto, I beg to inform you that Mr. Horatio Shepherd Moat was superceded by the agency for the sale of my medicines in America, by Dr. Geo. Taylor, of New York, on or about the month of September, 1837, who is not the only person in America from whom my medicines can be obtained, and to whom I have to refer you on the subject of the agency for Baltimore. I have communicated with Mr. Taylor on the subject of your application, and have the honor to be, sir, &c. &c.
JAMES MORISON, Hygeist.

CAUTION.

This medicine having been counterfeited to an alarming extent, and last though not least, by the former general agents, the public are respectively informed that the genuine pills can be had only in Louisville at the Western Branch Office, Fourth-street, between Market and Jefferson.

J. C. MINETT,
General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

The following are the duly appointed sub-agents:

William Beech, Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky; Chas. P. Howard, Nicholasville, Jessamine county; J. H. Letcher, Jr. & Co., Lancaster, Garrard county; George Lyon, Salvisa, Mercer county; R. Fombert, Hardinsville, Shelby county; G. W. Finley, (P. O.) Jeffersontown, Jefferson county; Sinclair Dimmett, Houston, Jefferson county; Smith Floyd & Co., Shelbyville, Shelby county; J. & J. M. McGraw, Clay Village, Shelby county; Mitchell Bradshaw, Frankfort, Franklin county; John Aberdeen, Versailles, Woodford county; J. W. Bradford, Georgetown, Scott county; James Rippy, Centreville, Bourbon county; B. M. Riggs, Paris, Bourbon county; Houston Johnson, Ruddles Mills, Bourbon county; McCrary & Chambers, Cynthiana, Harrison county; G. C. Lightfoot, Fairmont Pendleton county; Alfred Gosney, Grant's Lick, Campbell county; Frederick Brown, Alexandria, Campbell county; Lewis & Mackey, Covington, do; Southgate & Elbunk, Newport, do;

Mr. Morison's va niale works—Important Advice to the World; Family Adviser, containing a list of diseases, their origin and mode of treatment, and all other publications of the College of Health—lent to read gratis. Druggists cannot be appointed agents.

The above medicines may be had at my Grocery Store, No. 45, East Main street, nearly opposite the Phoenix Hotel.

WAL. BEACH.

Lex. Jan. 23, 1840 4-3m

We most sincerely regret, that cases of hypocrisy so often occur among the clerical ranks, and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing" named in the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass him along, brother types, that he may be held up to universal contempt, and thus save many from besetting his dupes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17th, 1839.

Sir—Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe city, as the "Reverend Imposter") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which I perceive you are the general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarantable liberties with members of his church, I therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed lest many of my fellow citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts. I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 252, Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base imposter, Fenwick, I subscribe myself,

Sir, very respectfully, J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. DAVID S. ROWLAND,
Boston, Mass. {

P. S. Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for your city, will hand you this letter, and if you desire, he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick, than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

J. P. M.

REVEREND IMPOSTER!

LOOK OUT! Look Out! Look Out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Imposter." This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon a Church but the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of this applying for an agency, or to conceal his "cloven foot," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment, the General Agent learnt that this REVIVING DECEIVER is now busily manufacturing with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worthless medicine,—a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is employing swindling peddlars to pass upon the public as Genuine Original.

If the people of America will only bear one fact in mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped by this UPSTART WED VILLAIN. The fact is this: ENO PEDDLAR, or TRAVELING AGENT has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every Agent of the true Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

LET all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE original compound.

EN—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desirous TO GIVE AN IMMEDIATE ALARM, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTER, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent, Depository,

No. 188, Washington-st.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1839 4-1m

B. J. A. J. S.

FOR SALE AT THIS 17th CT

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-1f



KNIGHT ERRAND, Black Knight of Malta, & White Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C. in December 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks are four years old each, and I challenge the United States to produce three of the same age, their equal in size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the performances of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Kentuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old, they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordinary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed out on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.

Asheville, N.C. Nov. 28, 1839—4s-3m*

Young Archy of Transport,

YOUNG years old next May. I wish to sell or farm out the above horse, next season.—He is nearly, or quite 16 hands high, and his form action and pedigree induces me to believe his produce will be valuable for the saddle or harness. He was sired by Burbridge's Archy of Transport, his dam by old Potomac, and his grand dam by Monticello, both of which were sired by the celebrated Diamond. Satisfactory references can be given, if required.

Likewise, an ASIATIC JACK, young active and well formed.

NELSON TURNER.

Lexington, Jan. 23, 1840 4-1f

Lexington, Jan. 23, 1840 4-1f